

## **EPA Perspective On VI**



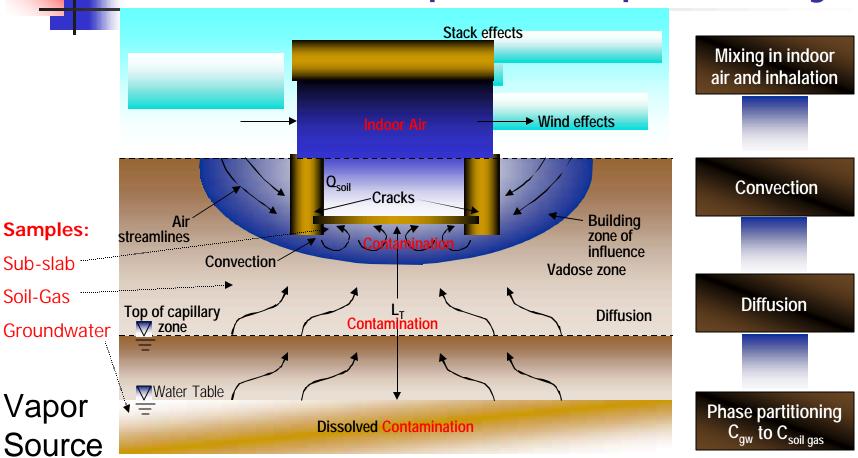
#### National Forum on Vapor Intrusion USEPA Region 3, Philadelphia, PA Jan. 12, 2008

Presented by:

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See: <a href="http://iavi.rti.org">http://iavi.rti.org</a> & <a href="http://iavi.rti.org">www.envirogroup.com/vaporintrusion</a>

Conceptual model of the vapor intrusion exposure pathway



Mod. from slide by M. Bolas, Ohio EPA, presented Jan. 2006

Term

### RADON

#### FIGURE 1

Generalized Geologic Radon Potential of the United States by the US Geological Survey

Scale Continental United States and Hawaii Miles Miles The same VI pathway

From Frumkin, H. et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2001;51:337-344.

Real 'background' for chemical VI

Chemically exposed get **both** 

EPA's Perspective on Risks from Residential Radon Exposure

"Indoor radon ... the most serious environmental carcinogen which the EPA must address for the general public" Puskin 1989

Risk = 2.3000%(at 4pCi/L)

20,000 Lung Cancers/yr

**But: Complacency & Costs** 

Geologic Radon Potential (Predicted Average Screening Measurement)

Jalbert, 2004

Low (>2 pCi/L)

Moderate/Variable (2-4 pCi/L)

High (>4 pCi/L)





## Overview of the VI Pathway

- Chemicals with evidence of toxicity, e.g.,
  - PCE, TCE, DCE, VC, ...
    - Carcinogenicity, neuro- & immuno- developmental ...
- Evidence of migration to receptors
- Exposure point conc. > 'acceptable'
- Inhalation is relatively unavoidable
  - 'Uninvited guest'
    - Many similarities to tap-water exposures

## Exposure Factors (Water Ingestion & Inhalation)

- Water 2 liters/day of water (ingestion) voluntary
- Air 20 m³/day (20,000 liters/day) of air (inhalation)
  - Exposure factors **1:10** (in units of 2 I/d and 20 m³/d)
  - For equal exposures:
    - Inhalation conc. (in m³/d) should be 1/10 of Ingestion (in I/d)
  - Comparing similar exposure Conc.: Exposure Daily
    - MCL = 5 ug/l (water) (x 2 l/d = 10 ug/d)
    - Similar exposure  $\sim 0.5 \text{ ug/m3 (air)}$   $(x 20 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} = 10 \text{ ug/d})$ 
      - Example indoor air concentrations:
      - 1  $ug/m^3 \sim MCL$  of 10 ug/l
      - **10** ug/m³ ~ **MCL** of **100** ug/l
      - **100** ug/m<sup>3</sup> ~ **MCL** of **1,000** ug/l



## Dominant Features of VI Pathway

- Uncertainty
  - Lack of knowledge
    - Reducible (in theory; e.g., intervening geology)
- Variability
  - Known to vary (range of y), but is unpredictable
    - Irreducible (e.g., pressure differences in subslab-indoor)
    - Need statistics (populations of data) to describe historical
  - Temporal (variation Across Time)
  - Spatial (variation Across Space)

Vapor Intrusion is Real (and variable) (sometimes visible) Photo from: Dave Webb, III. DPH Hartford, III. case

**Temporal Variability** TABLE 3-1 Intermittent Events in Spring

(high water levels & short separation distances = less biodeg?)

Addresses of Odor Complaints and Fires in Hartford, Illinois

| How many 24-hr. samples would it take to characterithis variability | DRESS             | COMPLAINT   | DETAILS  |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--|
|   | Street            | Fire        | 05/20/1990   |
|   | Street            | Fire        | 03/27/1978 – Fire in basement and kitchen  |
|   | Street            |             | 78-3   |
|   | Street            | Fire & Gas  | 03/20/1978 – Gas odor; 03/24/1978 – Fire in basement and sewer drain; 05/16/1990 |
|   | Street            |             | 78-1 78-2  |
|   | Street            |             | 12 years later   |
|   | Street (Front)    |             |  |
|   | Street (Rear)     |             |  |
|   | Street            |             | 9 years later  |
|   | y Street          |             |  |
|   | y Street          | Fire        | 06/21/1981; 03/21/1990   |
|   | <b>?</b> y Street | Fire        | 04/23/1970 – Explosion due to gas  |
|   | ry Street         | 11 years la | ter  |
|   | ry Street         | Fire        | 03/30/1978 – Fire in basement  |
|   | ry Street         |             | 78-4   |
|   | ry Street         |             |  |
|   | ry Street         |             |  |
|   | ry Street         |             |  |
|   | ry Street         |             | Earliest observation (1970)  |

#### VI Factors p.2/3 Radon VI Ref.\* Chemical VI Ref.

| Atmospheric Press. Fluctuations & Soil Properties          | Robinson 1997        |               |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Soil response time, Soil capacitance                       | Robinson 1997        |               |
| Bldg Heating type: fire or elec.                           | Mose 1997            |               |
| Bldg. Concrete poured or block, Home use patterns          | Mose 1997            |               |
| Living Habits  | Miles 1998           |               |
| Independent heat (vs. shared apt.)                         | Gallelli 1998        |               |
| Type of window frames & # panes, Bldg. Story level         | Gallelli 1998        |               |
| Local geology, Superficial cover                           | Miles 1998           |               |
| Air/barometric pressure, Wind direction                    | Riley 1999           |               |
| Fluctuation in wind direction, Wind speed                  | Riley 1999           |               |
| Fluctuation in wind speed, Wind (loading)                  | Riley 1999           |               |
| <b>HVAC</b> /Ventilation systems (installed, & operations) | Riley 1999           |               |
| Combined Surface Geology, Topography & Wind Dire           | ction Keskikuru 2000 | )             |
| Soil-gas pressure (wind induced)                           | Keskikuru 2000       |               |
| Indoor-Attic space   | Keskikuru 2000       |               |
| Soil-indoor pressure difference                            | Font 2001            |               |
| Frozen soil as cover (temp. & water)                       | Winkler 2001         | Mickunas 2007 |
| Saturated soil as cover (Summer)                           | Winkler 2001         |               |
|  |                      |               |

Sunshine duration, Snow coverage, Fuel prices (bldg insulation) Papp 2001

American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists 2007 Proceedings Of the 2007 AARST International Symposium Jacksonville, FL, 2008©AARST

## Steck 2007

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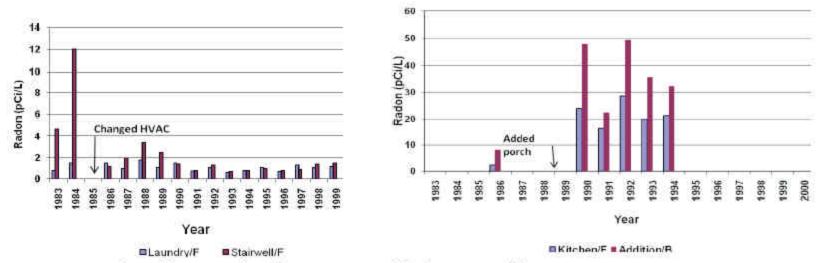


Figure 4 Examples of large radon changes created by house modifications

## 1,1 DCE in Indoor Air

(Redfield Facility, Denver, Colo., Folkes, 2000)

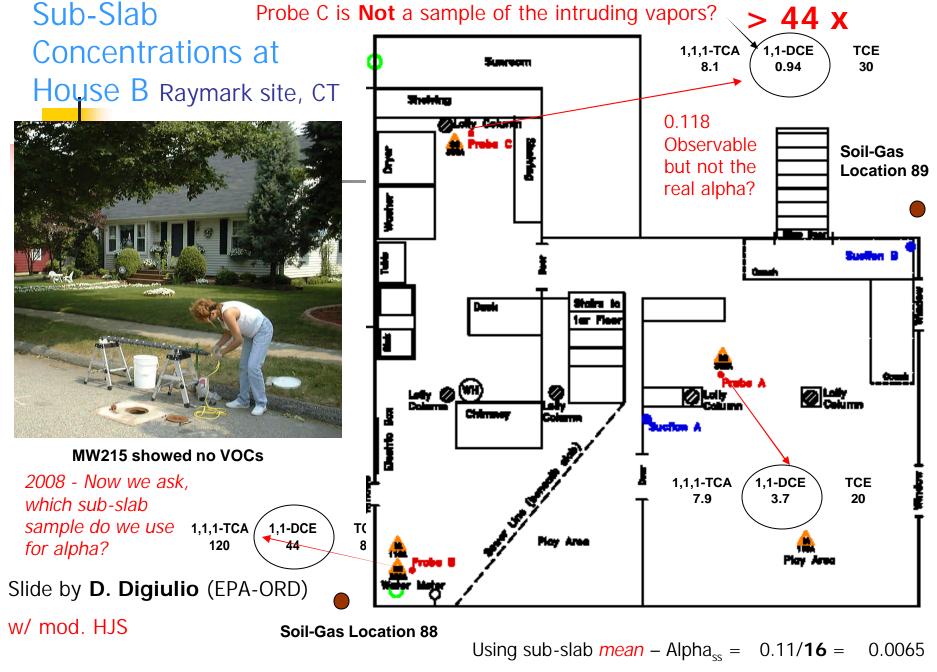


Since 1994
Radon
experts only
talk about
"potential"
% of homes
in an area –

Only way to know about any specific building is to sample it.

**Spatial Variability** 

But within the plume (source)

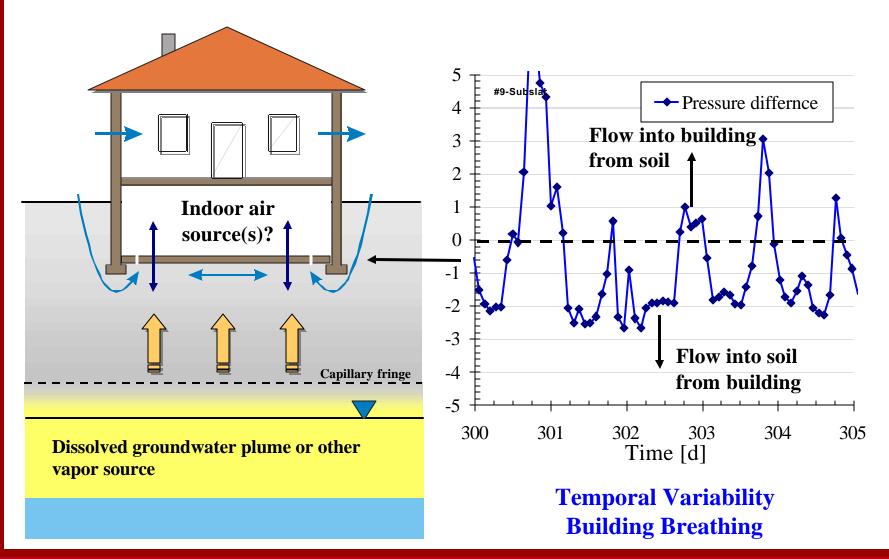


Indoor Air 11DCE = 0.11 ug/m3

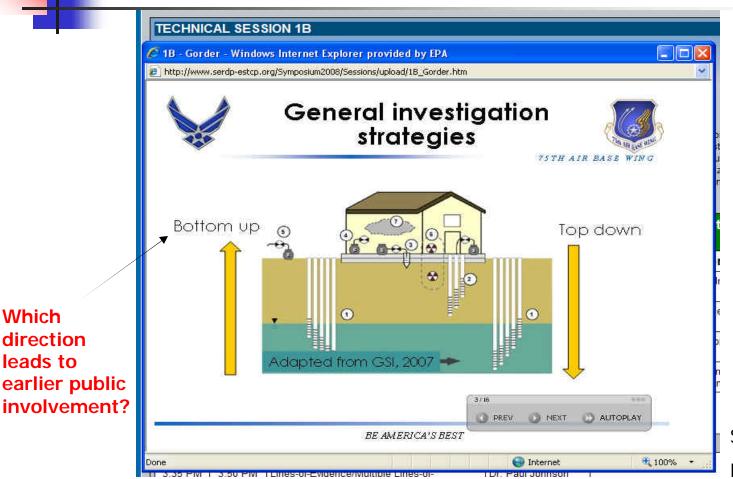
Using sub-slab point **C** – Alpha<sub>ss</sub> = 0.11/0.94 = 0.118

### Challenges with the MLE Approach

[temporal variability in sub-slab and near-foundation data]



## 'Direction' of VI Assessment & Public Involvement



Which

direction

leads to

earlier public

FPA 2002

1 - Above a source?

2 - Semi-Site Specific Attenuation Factors (Fig. 3)

3- Structure sampling (IA/SS)

**EPA Regional** (& State) Guidance:

Adds details & reality to IA/SS

SERDP-ESTCP

Dec. 2008

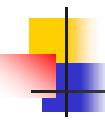
Many advantages were described (including: improved public trust, Confidence & Efficiency)

# The USEPA's Current Approach to VI ('Roadmap')

- 8 Spokes
  - Brownfields VI Primer <u>http://www.brownfieldstsc.org</u>
  - 2002 draft VI Guidance
  - ITRC VI "Practical Guide" (vol. 1)
    - VI Database (doc. & data) draft @ <a href="http://iavi.rti.org">http://iavi.rti.org</a>
    - Background Indoor Air Concentrations (to public soon)
    - Conceptual Site Models

(to public soon)

- VI in Non-Residential Settings
- TCE & VI Memorandum
- Hub "Roadmap"



## EPA is Continuing to Work on VI

- To keep pace with evolving understanding:
  - EPA is Continuing the Dialogue with:
    - federal partners
    - state regulators
    - industry
    - academia
    - environmental groups, and
    - general public;
  - And is dedicated to improving the "<u>confidence &</u> <u>efficiency"</u> of vapor intrusion **prevention**
- This conference is a major contribution